

# URGE CO-OPERATION OF COUNTIES ON ROADS

Special to the Journal-Miner.

FLAGSTAFF, Oct. 9.—With forty-four delegates present from all parts of the State, one of the most successful sessions, ever held by the Arizona Good Roads Association took place here today. The session was called at 10 o'clock this morning by President D. B. Heard, of Phoenix. Delegates were welcomed to Flagstaff by Professor Lowell, the response on behalf of the association being made by Supervisor Frank Luke, of Maricopa county.

Numerous speeches were made and papers read advocating the construction of good roads, the keynote of each address being co-operation between the various counties. One of the most interesting speeches along this line was made by T. G. Norris, of Prescott, who as former president of the association, was given a royal welcome.

The most important work of the conference was transacted at the session tonight when a number of resolutions were considered. The association went on record as favoring a uniform system of accounting in the handling of road funds, and all county engineers and clerks of boards of supervisors were asked to meet in Phoenix fair week to perfect the details of such a system. Resolutions asking congress to make a national park out of present Grand Canyon monument; endorsing the plan of the forest service to borrow \$500,000 from the forestry fund for building a complete system of roads in the Arizona forest reserve; asking the Indian service to plan a system of highways through the Indian reservations in the State; providing for the making of a good roads exhibit at the State fair, and a resolution asking the various county supervisors to carefully consider the advisability of calling road bond elections, were adopted after considerable discussion.

Early this evening all delegates to the conference were the guests of the citizens of Flagstaff at a banquet at the Commercial Hotel.

T. G. Norris and R. M. Buehler, of Prescott, were the only delegates from Yavapai county.

## JEW SUFFER IN RUSSIA POLAND

LODZ, Russian Poland, Oct. 9.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—The Jews of Russian Poland, now in the hands of the Austrians and Germans, appear to have suffered, prior to the Russian retirement, more than the normal amount of hardship imposed by war. An investigation by a correspondent of the Associated Press discloses that there was a rather promiscuous execution by the Russians of Jews accused of espionage; that many persons were subjected to physical assaults of greater or less violence, committed with knouts or flat swords, and that in many places, chiefly out of the way villages and rural districts, there was some plundering of Jewish shops and houses by the Russian soldiery.

The correspondent visited the two chief cities of this district, Lodz and Piotrkow. His proposal to visit other cities—Kielce and Radom, were named particularly—was met by the statement of Jews consulted that "nothing much happened in the cities" and that the proposed trip would not be worth while. He questioned some Jews from the districts around Lodz and Piotrkow, but was not able to visit the small villages and the rural districts generally, where, the Jews allege, most of the massacres, plunderings, violations, etc., occurred. The outstanding feature, however, of every case investigated was that, in the words of one Jewish scholar, "nothing happened to the Jews without a previous denunciation." In some instances this feature of the case was immediately admitted; in others it was brought to light by further inquiry.

A typical case of the latter sort was that of a Jew named Kozlowski, a storekeeper at Malinitz, a village near Piotrkow. The story first told to the Associated Press representative was this: When the Russians came to Malinitz in November, they were angry because it had come to their ears that some Jew of the village had boasted that the Germans would make short work of the Russians. The Russians lined up all the male inhabitants of the town and threatened to shoot or hang them unless the man responsible for the words complained was delivered up. Thereupon Kozlowski stepped forward, assumed responsibility for the words in question and was hanged.

The correspondent finally succeeded in having a talk with Kozlowski's son and his father, both of whom witnessed the affair. When the Russians first entered the village they asked for Kozlowski. He had been hidden by a friend, but was eventually found. He managed, however, to escape from the soldiers guarding him, and the commander of the Russian regiment thereupon had all male Jews drawn up in a line and announced that all would be killed unless Kozlowski was delivered up. Kozlowski informed, of the threat, presented himself. He was taken away by a squad of soldiers and shot.

"But how did the Russians know there was a Kozlowski in town and why did they want him?" asked the correspondent.

"A rival in business had sent word to the Russians that Kozlowski was a spy and that he was storing up goods for the Germans," was the answer.

Accepting as true the story of the manner of the execution as it was told by the father and son of the victim, it was marked by a specific cruelty which frequently marked executions during the Russian raid into East Prussia last October. The Associated Press correspondent at that time found many instances in which the victims were stood against walls and, instead of being killed by volley fire, as is usual in such executions, were killed by soldiers firing at will. Kozlowski appears to have been executed in the same manner, after having been bound to a tree.

Polish denunciations, according to witnesses, were responsible for the only three cases of atrocity or cruelty found in Lodz itself. Russian soldiers came to the home of Abram Kochan on the Baluter market in November and took him away. His wife was prevented from following him. This was on Friday. The man's body was found outside the city on the following Tuesday. He had been shot.

Israel Blockman, an old man, told how the Russians took his son from the house on a Wednesday, and how the body was found two days later outside the city. He had been shot and bayoneted.

Melach Eilenberg, a man of about 45, got into trouble with the Lodz authorities in November by making and selling cigarettes without a license. An official visited him and Eilenberg paid 52 roubles as hush money. The following day soldiers, who, Eilenberg said, had been informed of the affair, also appeared and wanted money. He refused their demands, was arrested and brought to the Russian military commander in the Grand hotel. The commander, who had not time to hear the case through, told Eilenberg to consider himself under arrest, to return to his home and present himself the next day. Eilenberg started out but was stopped outside by a soldier, led into a garden back of the hotel, tied to a tree there and kept there for 18 hours. A rabbi, informed of the case, appealed to the commander, who had Eilenberg released.

A few days later the Russian commander, having presumably investigated the case, compelled the return of 52 roubles taken from Eilenberg and caused the grafter to be sent to jail for six weeks.

Six Jews are said to have been hanged at Suliojeff, charged with laying in supplies for the Germans. Twenty-six are alleged to have been taken away from Brczyn, of whom 13

were afterward found dead and the other 13 not again heard of. Six Jews, including a rabbi, are alleged to have been hanged at Subota, because they had harbored German soldiers. A Slupci, a man named Hoffmann, is said to have been robbed and then killed, while defending his wife; eight Jews to have been shot at Vioshova, charged with supplying provisions to German soldiers; a rich Jew at Novo-Radomsk to have been compelled to pay 2,000 roubles to ransom his daughter from Russian soldiers.

In a number of instances the Jews appear to have fled before the soldiers reached their villages. In many of these cases their deserted homes are said to have been plundered and set on fire. The Poles, however, also suffered in many cases, less from plundering than from burning.

## SPECIAL VENIRE IS CALLED BY THE COURT

(From Sunday's Daily.) What might be called a trial of a suit to oust an alleged squatter will be started in the Superior court next Friday morning before Judge Smith, he having, at the request of Attorney J. E. Russell, for the defendant in the case of W. H. Ainsworth, et al., vs. John D. Walker, et al., ordered that a jury be summoned. The order is for a special venire of 20 trial jurors.

The case apparently carries the emblem of speedy justice, for but a week has passed since the complaint to oust the defendants from certain land in the Anvil Rock country was filed, and it will not be more than two weeks before the suit is being tried.

Ainsworth and W. C. Denny, who are the plaintiffs, started the action to regain the land and certain springs of which the defendants have taken possession and which, they claim, they own. In the original complaint the two claim that three John Does took possession of their land while they were absent about the 15th of September. The three John Does, one of whom is Walker and another C. C. Stanford, both of Douglas, it is believed will take the stand that the plaintiffs have no legal right to the properties. Yesterday demurrers charging that the complaint was insufficient for a cause of action were overruled by Judge Smith, while the plaintiffs withdrew a certain paragraph in their complaints. The part withdrawn was that in which it was said the pasture on the land was damaged to the extent of \$200 by the defendants' burros, horses and cattle. O'Sullivan and Morgan represent the plaintiffs.

George Woodling was granted judgment in the sum of \$1,085.28 from the Braganza mines for work performed on the company's mines in the Big Bug district.

The demurrers of the defendant, George Demaine, et al., in the suit brought against him by Thomas Powlas for work performed and injuries sustained, denying that the plaintiff had ever been employed by him, were overruled by Judge Smith. Powlas, in his complaint, states that as a result of rock falling in the Belcher mine he has a broken leg. He asks for \$162.75 for wages which he claims to be due him and for compensation for his injuries under the workmen's compensation act. J. E. Russell represents the defendant, and Norris & Mitchell and H. H. Linney are handling the suit for the plaintiff.

In the suit of Wilmot W. and Robert B. Midgley vs. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Carter to enforce the terms of a contract, the special demurrer of the defendants, charging that the plaintiffs made untrue statements when the contract was made, was overruled. Norris & Mitchell represent the plaintiffs.

**HIT GLORY HOLE BY ACCIDENT ON UNION**  
(From Saturday's Daily.) Arriving yesterday from his Union mining camp in Chaparral, John S. Jones stated the striking of a Glory Hole on a parallel vein, on the surface, had been made by his foreman, C. H. McDonald.

In stripping the formation, an oxidized ore condition of malachite lying in a porphyry formation was revealed, the assays returning gold values of from \$36 to as high as \$600 a ton. The deposit is fully 20 feet in width, and several adjacent mine owners had made an inspection of this mineralized freak. To what extent the deposit goes down is not known, and development is to be prosecuted at that point. The underground workings of the Union will later penetrate that zone at depth, and the present crosscut is to be extended in that direction. Mr. Jones brings to the city a bar of gold bullion valued at over \$500 from a mill run made this week, and is quite optimistic over the showing on the Union. He also stated the district is revived at half a dozen camps, and practical effort is making some splendid determinations on old properties.

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## THIRD UNIT FOR BIG POWER PLANT

(From Sunday's Daily.)

As a result of the remarkable increased activity in the mining industry, the Arizona Power Company will add another unit to its big hydro-electric plant on Fossil creek.

This announcement was made yesterday by President F. S. Viele and Chief Engineer R. S. Masson, of the company. Both gentlemen stated that this addition is warranted, and after the present, or second, development plant is ready, probably before January 1, 1916, construction would start on another unit, making three to generate electrical power, and solely for mining purposes. Reviewing the large field which this company serves, the above officials state that mining in Yavapai is rapidly advancing beyond the limit of their company's power facilities. The capacity of the original and second plants, aggregating over 10,000 horse power, is over subscribed, and to meet existing conditions alone, and without taking into consideration what the future will demand, the third service plant will be a necessity, even before it is available.

**New Consumers.**  
During the past few months the contracts closed for electrical power are noteworthy, and attest to the permanency of the new camps, without taking into consideration those heretofore enrolled. They are:

The Hayden Development Company, at the Copper Chief—200 horse power.

The A. and A. Company, of Jerome—300 horse power.

The Black Mesa, on the Richbar gold mines—100 horse power.

The Arizona Consolidated Company, on the De Soto mines, of the Bradshaws—100 horse power.

The Big Ledge Development Company, on the Heurietta, and other holdings—100 horse power.

The United Verde Company at Clarkdale—2,000 horse power.

The transmission line from Verde valley to the Copper Chief camp is now ready for the current, and the five miles were covered and the transformers installed inside of 30 days, which construction feat is commendable, and reflects creditably upon the efficiency of F. C. Emery, in charge.

**Unusual Situation.**  
Mr. Masson also stated yesterday that in many instances it had been deemed necessary to require of certain consumers to utilize their old steam plants for generating power, as well as the works of the old Prescott Electrical Company, in this city, required regularly for local service.

"The line is taxed to its full carrying capacity, and there is no way out of the dilemma, but to resort to matters of expediency on certain occasions," he said. Messrs. Viele and Masson returned Friday from an inspection of work on Fossil creek and stated the second plant is two-thirds completed. Barring climatic outbreaks the juice will be turned on New Year's day.

## CHINA SUFFERS FROM EFFECTS OF WAR

PEKING, Sept. 9.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—The effects of the war upon China have been severe in many ways, and one of the worst is that the government, driven for need of money to desperate straits, has now been compelled to relax, for the purposes of revenue, on the splendid opium reform which it achieved in recent years to the amazement of the world.

The Chinese government has been living for a number of years largely on loans procured from European countries. These loans came to an abrupt end when the war began. The Chinese government endeavored to make domestic loans, but succeeded only in a comparatively insignificant way. It is now trying to institute a new system of taxation, but is making little progress; and recently agents of the ministry of finance have come to an agreement with a combination of foreign opium merchants in Shanghai to permit 6,000 cases which have been lying there for over a year to enter the province of Kiangsu on payment of a flat tax of \$1,500 a case making for the government \$9,000,000.

These 6,000 cases represent the last of the Indian opium that will come legally to China. This was stock which was certified by the British government in India and permitted to come to China during the last few years before the British government finally terminated the shipments to this country. Since that time opium merchants in Shanghai have been fighting hard to get the drug into China, and the Chinese have been struggling to keep it out. Now, however, the Chinese minister of finance, Chow Hsush-hsi, being driven to desperate ends, has (undoubtedly with the sanction of President Yuan, without whose approval it could not be done) agreed to settle this long standing question by allowing opium to be consumed in Kiangsu for, it is estimated, at least two more years.

Meantime, governors of different provinces, according to authentic and persistent reports, have also modified their restrictions on the planting of the poppy, because of the need of money and the large revenue which can be derived from the sale and transit of opium.

## PORTUGAL HAS TROUBLES OF ITS OWN

LISBON, Oct. 9.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—The risings in Northern Portugal which have been suppressed for the time being at least, were brought about by adherents of the republic who desire a more conservative form of government than the present extreme radical one in power, and not by monarchists as appears to be supposed outside Portugal.

Great reserve is observed in official quarters, but the indications are that the government does not yet consider the danger as past. Troops are kept in constant readiness day and night for service. Searchlights from warships in the harbor play nightly upon the waters surrounding vessels, with the object, presumably, of preventing attacks from insurgents, who might attempt to board from boats or barges. Among distinguished republicans arrested are Miguel de Obren, a deputy and son of a revered republican leader, Dr. Eduardo de Obren. Two republican provincial civil governors have also been arrested and 40 other persons more obscure.

Many of the prisoners were stoned and attacked in the streets by Carbonarios, members of the secret political society which upholds the present government.

Senior Tonto Mayor, a great land proprietor of Oporto and a known royalist, was arrested and taken to a police station for examination. His body was brought out half an hour later. The authorities say he committed suicide, but there is considerable incredulity and Mayor's death has caused a great sensation in that part of the country.

When the revolt broke out two Spanish destroyers entered the Tagus, ostensibly for coaling, but the public took their entrance as a reminder that Spain is now watching constantly. It is generally believed that the Spanish warships in the Tagus during the uprisings in last May would have disembarked marines to guard legations, consulates and foreigners had such disorders continued 24 hours longer.

## "MAKE CHICAGO DRY" SLOGAN OF PARADE

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—A parade which it was planned would enlist the active support of thousands marched today along the streets down town Chicago to the slogan "Make Chicago Dry."

The lines formed 10 blocks south of the business district and included representatives of the various temperance societies in the city, priests, rabbis and ministers; boy scouts, college students, church denominations and women's organizations.

The long line of marchers was broken at intervals by floats and nearly every group carried banners and transparencies. The marchers showed their interest in the cause to which they are pledged by wearing white and blue caps inscribed on one side with the Chicago motto, "I Will," and on the other, "For a dry Chicago, vote Yes."

The parade marshalled in 12 divisions and the marchers enlivened the tedium of the hard way by singing temperance songs as they moved along.

The demonstration was planned as a preliminary to a campaign to put the "wet or dry" question on the ballots at the next spring election in Chicago.

Among the floats which attracted particular attention was a huge auto truck bearing a great basket in red, white, blue and gold, the parade colors, and containing 50 children over whom waved the inscription: "The Flowers of Youth—Don't Let Alcohol Blight Them." One of the churches presented a moving argument for temperance in the shape of a group of six, clean cut, well dressed young men, bearing a banner inscribed, "Before," and immediately preceding another group dressed to resemble derelicts and labelled "After."

A conservative estimate placed the marchers at more than 25,000. The first division was led by the Salvation Army headquarters brass band, 50 strong. Five other Salvation Army bands had places in the procession with eight other musical organizations.

## CHARGED AS A SPY

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Kenneth G. Triest, aged 19, who disappeared from Princeton University last January while a student, is a prisoner in London, accused as a spy, according to information received today by his relatives from the State department at Washington.

## MEDICAL ADVICE FOR KEEPING WELL

By Charles G. Percival.

To remedy a tainted breath one must look closely to the condition of the stomach and the teeth as well. In the province of the physician lies the remedies for the former, aided by the use of common sense in eating and care of the intestinal tract by internal bathing. The case of the teeth, however, is largely in the control of the owner aided by timely visits to the dentist. I do not believe that all of us realize the importance of caring for our teeth as they should; true, the desire to have white, even teeth is almost universal. All seem unwilling to give the time necessary to attain this object. Time was when many of the tooth washes and powders on the market were more destructive than beneficial, but of late years there has been a decided improvement in this respect. The base of all tooth powders is chalk; both prepared and precipitated chalk being used. The prepared chalk has superior cleansing properties. One of the best formulas for tooth powders consists of the following: One ounce of precipitated chalk, one-half ounce of powdered borax, one-quarter ounce of powdered myrrh and one-quarter ounce of powderedorris root. This powder is not only cleansing, but soothing and curing in its properties; hence most excellent for use on tender gums. For a tainted breath, the mouth wash will be found most beneficial, although it will by no means take the place of the treatment and care of the teeth and stomach. No better mouth wash was ever used than the simple one made by dissolving half a teaspoonful each of fine table salt and common baking soda in a teacup full of tepid water; use freely after each meal, before retiring and again on rising in the morning.

I have light hair but dark sallow complexion and am habitually constipated and if you would help me I would be very grateful to you. Do you recommend the use of cold water as a drink, and if so, how much a day? M. A. L.

You can never regain your complexion until you banish this trouble. Do not resort to drugs. Omit breakfast entirely or take only the juice of an orange and lemon mixed in a little water. Drink at least two glasses of water. Sip it slowly, as it is more agreeable to the stomach. For the constipation resort to internal bathing to cleanse the lower intestinal tract of toxic materials, simple plain diet, whole wheat and grit breads, and avoidance of fried greasy foods. Use a body massage roller over the abdomen. This will churn the water around and cleanse the colon. Study your diet. Drink all the water you can during the day between meals. Contract regular habits. These simple measures have cured many a woman of a condition which, if not obviated will wreck health and beauty.

**Toilet Water for the Bath.**  
I am anxious to procure a good toilet water to add to my bath. Can you recommend? Myra L. S.

There are any number of good toilet waters for the bath. I give you a formula which makes a delicious emulsion that leaves the skin very soft and velvety: Rose water, 900 grams; tincture of myrrh, 10 grams; tincture of opopanax, 10 grams; essence of citron, 4 grams; tincture of quillaia, sufficient to make an emulsion.

**For Freckles.**  
Have just come home from my vacation covered with freckles. Also have a shiny nose. Ethel W.  
Peroxide of hydrogen will remove freckles in some cases. Use it clear. Apply it to the face with a little sponge. Do not let it get into the hair, eyebrows or lashes, as it will certainly bleach them.

Try this lotion for a shiny nose: Take one drachm of boracic acid and mix it with 4 ounces of rose water. Apply to the nose and it will remove the appearance of grease.

## TIP TOP SHAPING UP TO RESUME

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Frank E. Wager, one of the principals of the Tiptop Mining Company, is in the city and states early resumption is assured of the famous early-day silver producer. He comes to close up details and consult with local stockholders. This property in early days produced an immense tonnage of low grade ores, that was discarded owing to its rebellious nature, from its tungsten character. This latter mineral is now eagerly sought by eastern manufacturers, and commands a price of over \$25 per unit, or at the rate of about \$2,500 per ton for a clean product. Mr. Wager also says a lively demand to secure this property, and the deal with an eastern syndicate is to be closed up during his present trip, that operations may begin at once. A small reduction plant is on the ground.

## WINTER AT THE DARDANELLES IS SEVERE

LONDON, Oct. 8.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press. The hope that the forcing of the Dardanelles might be accomplished by the middle of October, when the weather and the tides are likely to become more formidable, has been often discussed wherever British officers meet. Not that there will be any diminution of effort after that time, but there is a full realization that conditions will then become far less favorable.

An observer who has been in the Marmora vicinity for 30 years, making close meteorological records, while admitting that the winter is not so agreeable for military achievements, describes what sort of weather may be expected and gives these general observations, in the Westminster Gazette:

"To those who have relatives or friends at the Dardanelles, let them send good strong warm stockings for the men besides the usual waistcoats and mufflers; and as for creature comforts, sweets, chocolate, and tobacco, especially cigarettes. It is the Turks who will suffer from the cold; they cannot stand it long, and being fed generally mainly on bread, they have no stamina to meet cold weather. Most of their troops come from warm climes."

November, according to this scientist, has a cold snap or two generally in the last week, but many people call it the most glorious month of the year. The battle of Lule Bourgas was fought three years ago on the fifth, sixth and seventh of that month, in a storm of raging rain and sleet, succeeded by several nights of hard frost, which caused the death of many a wounded and neglected soldier. Another year there was a heavy snowstorm on November 16-17; yet after such setbacks the weather usually recovers and grows warmer.

No real winter need be looked for, he says, till the middle of January, when there are heavy snows which have been known to lie six weeks, and with them come the gales which may make the supply from the sea a difficult task. He points out that of late years no great cold has visited the Marmora though in 1893 the Golden Horn from the inner bridge of Constantinople was frozen so people walked about on the ice, and flocks were about for several weeks, this being an exceptional season. Winter is said to have finished always by the middle of April.

That this naturalist has confined his observations to land and not to sea conditions may make him more optimistic about the climate which the British seem to regard as likely to increase their difficulties materially. One writer with the expedition has commented on the general expectation that there will be very arduous work for the destroyers, trawlers and picket boats, as well as for the larger ships when the gales begin to come up out of the southwest, and that undoubtedly is perfectly understood by all in charge of the operations.

On the other hand, the defenders of the Straits are making the most of the weather probabilities to encourage their supporters. For example, the Berlin Lokalanzeiger reports that the Turks are expecting another furious attack "before the equinoctial storms arrive to prevent absolutely the continuance of the campaign till spring." The same paper says the equinoctial storms in this region, particularly in the Saros bay, are very severe, adding, "The Allies appreciate that even one south storm which is inevitable, will be sufficient to prevent the landing of supplies and ammunition, the transfer of wounded to the ships and the carrying of water to the troops, for only the most powerful ships by the use of their own power can withstand such a storm as every winter brings in Saros bay, while the use of lighters and small boats is out of the question for days or weeks at a time."

## OVER THE GRADE PLUNGES AUTO AND HORSE

(From Saturday's Daily.)

A very peculiar accident occurred in Cottonwood canyon between Kirkland and Thompson valleys Thursday morning, when the auto of A. Lorimer, of Needles, California, went crashing over the precipice and dragged the horse being used to haul it to the nearest place for repairing, after it failed to move on its power. At that point the canyon is deep and steep and when the car went over the grade the animal followed and the harness held it like a wedge in position. It is presumed the horse shied at something, when the course of the auto was suddenly shifted to the side, and it went over at the narrowest point on the roadway. Ruffner's garage wrecking outfit was sent to the place and an all day job was required to bring the machine to the grade. The horse was badly wounded, and is said to have died later. Mr. Lorimer was en route to Phoenix and has returned to the city to await repairs being made to his machine, when he again leaves.